of oil sprays under scales.

c. Aphids and Whiteflies:
Aphids or plant lice are small, soft-bodied insects having sucking mouthparts that usually attack young, tender growth. They remove plant juices and cause new leaves to curl. Their color varies from green to reddish to black. Ladybeetles and aphid lions aid in natural control of these pests. Insecticides should be applied before leaves curl. Malathion and dimethoate (Cygon) are recommended.

Whiteflies are very small white insects with sucking mouthparts. The young, which infest the underside of leaves, are circular, flat, almost translucent, and very difficult to detect. They are very common on gardenia, ligustrum and other plants. Peak broods occur about March-April, June-July, and September-October. Malathion, dimethoate (cygon), and oil emulsion are recommended for control.

d. Sooty Mold:
Sooty mold is a fungus that grows in the excretion of aphids, mealybugs, many soft scales and particularly of immature whiteflies. This fungus detracts from the beauty of ornamental plants, but does not cause as much injury as most people believe. Controlling the above pests early will prevent or reduce the problem of sooty mold.

e. Thrips:
Thrips are very small, slender insects with rasping-sucking mouthparts that remove plant juices. Close examination is necessary to find them. Some species, like the greenhouse thrips and red-banded thrips, are primarily foliage feeders. Among those that feed on flowers are the Florida flower thrips and the gladiolus thrips. Malathion, lindane, diemthoate (Cygno) and dieldrin are among the more effective insecticides.

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f. Caterpillars:
Numerous species of caterpillars, which are the immature or larval stage of moths and butterflies, feed on ornamentals. They devour the foliage leaving holes and irregular areas, or they may even strip off leaves entirely. DDT Sevin, lead arsenate, toxaphene, chlordane have been effective against most leaf-feading caterpillars.

g. Grasshoppers and Katydids:
These insects occasionally consume large quantities of foliage on ornamentals leaving an ugly, irregular appearance. Grasshoppers are easy to see and should be controlled before they become numerous. Katydids, which are green in color and feed at night, are not commonly found in large numbers. Frequently grasshoppers and katydids can be removed from the plants and killed by hand. Toxaphene, dieldrin, and chlordane are effective insecticides.

h. Slugs and Snails:
Garden slugs and snails are not insects, but are injurious to ornamental plants, especially in damp and shady areas. They feed at night, devouring areas of foliage. Their injury is similar to injury by caterpillars. Slugs are soft, slimy creatures and look like snails without shells. Recommended controls are Metaldehyde dusts or sprays, or a combination Metaldehyde-calcium arsenate bait.

i. Beetles: (Not the two legged kind with long hair)
Beetles are hard shelled insects having chewing mouthparts which are used to devour various parts of plants. Some are leaf feeders while others feed in flowers. Some feed at night and hide beneath the plant during the day while many feed during the day. Flower beetles are difficult to control as they may fly in from outside adjacent areas in large numbers. The larvae of most beetles also are destructive. They may feed on the roots or bore through the stems and branches. DDT, Sevin and chlordane are effective against a wide

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